The failure at predericksburg. The report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War develops a lack of generalship and unity of purpose by those i command of the Army of the Potomac, which account for the disaster to our arms at the battle of Fredericksburg. We outnumbered the enemy, in the opinion of Boxeston. It is evident, from the failure of the rebel Generals to take advantage of their success after their victory of Saturday, and from the fact that they immediately commenced the strengthening of their works, that they did not have full confidence in their ability to maintain them. An experienced and sagacious military officer expressed to us the opinion that BURNSIDE should have renewed the attack on Sunday morning, as he himself thought was the true policy, and that it would in all probability have met with success. We had the mee and the armament ample to reduce the fortifications of the enemy, and in repeated instances it has been illustrated that such defenses are not

A great General with an army like that of the Potomae, supplied with every appliance of warfare necessary to success, notwithstanding the sacrifice in the engagement of Saturday, would not have thus yielded his position and retired beyond the reach of the enemy-demoralizing the army in this admission of the entire failure of the campaign. Richmond can never be taken without a terrific struggle and loss of life. The de feat of the rebel army at Fredericksburg would have demoralized the rebel cause more than any event of the war. A victory there may have cost the sacrifice of a large number of men, but would not the loss be economy in the end if such a blow would have hastened the termination of the war? We cannot expect success without fierce and bloody contests; and if our Generals and our armies are not willing to fight such battles, we may as well negotiate peace at once. The reverse at Fredericksburg has probably de

moralized the army and the country more than any other disaster of the war.

So far as the army is concerned, the following | mion as to its effect was elicited during the examination of General SUMNER: Question-In regard to the condition of the army since the battle, is it demoralized any more

than by the loss of that number of men? Answer-I think it is. Question-To what extent and in what way?

Answer-It is difficult to describe it in any other way than by saying there is a great deal too much croaking; there is not sufficient confidence. And this feeling is not confined to the army alone-it pervades the whole country. The people have lost confidence in the administrationin its ability to successfully administer the Goverament. Count the cost of the experiment for the last twenty months, and what a fearful reckoning is it. A divided country; the sacrifice on our part of a quarter of a million of men; a public debt of a thousand millions of dollars, and grinding taxation in the present and in the future, briefly tells the story.

During the present dynasty there has been no exhibition of statesmanship, of executive ability, or of generalship, and the failure at Fredericksburg removes the last vestige of faith and confidence in the ability of the Administration to successfully cope with the difficulties of the nation in the future. To use a cant phrase of the radicals, the "life of the nation" has been well nigh crushed out by Abolitionism. The strength and resources of the country are rapidly and use lessly fritted away, and to-day the rebellion appears more formidable than it has at any period since its beginning. And the reason is evident. The destinies of the nation are controlled by a party, an Administration, incompetent to the task, and, as the results show, incapable of governing it. How long will the people submit to such a state of affairs-to a policy linked with disaster, and which promises only the shipwreck of the nation?

Brethren of the Press, Pass Around

ODAJI his Name. It has been a mooted question whether there was a single man in the whole United States holding an official position, that would now at tempt to justify the infamous, illegal, arbitrary arrests, for opinion's sake, of the evernment of political opponents. That base man, that bold tool of tyranny, has been found. It is Henry S. Lane, an Abelition United State Senator from Indiana. Read the following from the Congressional proceedings: "On motion of Mr. Lane, of Indiana, the bill

relating to the discharge of State prisoners was Mr. Lane proceeded to address the Senate.

He commenced by saying he should attempt no finely drawn distinctions between the Presidential acts which are excusable and not justifiable. He justified in the fullest sense of that term the arrest of political prisoners, which had been re ferred to during the debate, and also the suspen sion of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus by the President, and argued to show that such suspension, under the Constitution, can be ordered only by the President."

The time will come when, in order to avoid the opprobrium of this, the children of Lane will pe tition the Legislature of Indiana to change their names - [Cincinnati Enquirer.

We agree with the Enquirer in regard to the approblum which will attach to Senator Lane for his justification of the arrest of political prisoners and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. but the Legislature will have to appoint an investigating committee to find his children. The teeth of his posterity will never be set on an edge on account of his eating sour grapes.

## Twelve Union Soldiers Frozen to Death.

Under this heading, the Hartford Times, 23d,

publishes the following: A private letter from a soldier in Burnside's Falmouth a day or two previous to the disastron battle of Fredericksburg, states that on the day when the letter was written, there were brought into the dead house twelve dead bodies of our land, said: soldiers, who had been frozen to death while on guard duty! He says several of the men went or three weeks, only overcoats and drawers! The mercury on two nights sunk to 13 and 14 degrees, and ice six inches thick doated in the river. Their shoes were in many instances almost worthless, being Massachusetts contract shoes, with soles gived on; and the men were, moreover, half starved. The writer had just received 25c of it to the purchase of a quart of meal, which he stirred up with water and boiled; and two or three months.

"The New Albany soldiers' hospitals had one hundred and sixty five inmates on Wednesday morning last."

The above is contained in a telegram from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati Gazette. As our Sanitary Commission have recently made an ap peal to the public for sanitary stores for the hospitals here, this statement is calculated to mislead the public. The truth is, the number of patients in the hospitals at New Albany is between six teen and seventeen hundred. Will the Gazette please correct its statement?- [N. A. Ledger.

We see by the Sullivan Democrat, that S. R. Hamlin, Esq., of that place, will be urged by his friends as Secretary of the Senate. We are glad of this, for we know of no one better qualified for, and more deserving of the position than be. His unflinching Democracy should recommend him to the favor of the Democratic Senators. We hope that he will get the

Federal Rule th New Orleans. There may be no good reason to hope for improvement in the management of affairs in New Orleans, should it prove true that Gen, Butler has been superseded by Gen. Banks; but if we may

Mr. Prentiss writes:

All the business now carried on here is supported by the United States Government, or those in its employ. There is little comparatively done in to regret about 2.500 killed, wounded and misssugar and cotton, but that little is controlled by Col. A. J. Patier, (a prother of the General's.) who has a large grocery house in this city. All the goods shipped to the interior are either pur chased of Col. A. J., or they are not permitted to go up the river by him. He controls the trade from the country, and some say he has cleared two millions of dollars through his civil and military transactions. The General of course has no nterest in this business of course not. Grocery men here quietly grin and bear this wholesale monopoly The drinking houses and bowling saloops are also supported by the United States Government or those in its employ. So at least the proprietors say, and the blue coats and gold lace hangings about the places would seem to indorse the statement. The army has become such consummate drinkers that General Butler last week issued an order forbidding any commissioned officer in his division from drinking in public bar rooms.

The order is in effect like Lincoln's emancinaquestion will arise in your mind, where does all tercourse between the Federal and Confederate officers and soldiers in this city, on the lines and up the river, are some other reasons for the supply. For five dollars either one of your readers, the Confederacy. That money does not go the plethoric pocket of the officer granting the passions. The occupation of New Orleans is a costly investment for the North, and a Dorado and in bim. for the commanding officers here.

The State of the Country. The New York Herald thus describes the pre- eral weeks ago. sent condition and prospects of the country:

our prospects? We are approaching the end of and in all of them he has been victorious. No the second year of the war; the Government has other campaign except that of Italy in 1796, and expended over a thousand millions of money; that of France in 1814, presents such a result. two hundred thousand loyal soldiers have been sacrificed in their heroic devotion to the Union armies are commanded by two Generals who have cause; we have, in round numbers, an army of a no rival in the art of war-Lee on the Rappamillion of men in the field, a navy numbering between three and four hundred vessels of war, and employing thirty thousand men; we are spending hardly less than three millions of dol lars a day, and, while a bill providing for another throats that Lincoln has sent to subjugate them. thousand millions of public debt is pending before Congress, our tax paying people, in contemplation of all these heavy burdens, and disheart ened by repeated disasters and failures, are ear-

nestly inquiring. What are our prospects?

Under the existing condition of things, we can only answer that our prospects are gloomy enough. We have fought many bloody battles; the Union forces have effected a lodgment here and there in every rebellious State; several doubtful States, by hard fighting, have been reclaimed, and yet we have hardly accomplished more than a break here and there through the crust of the rebellion. Its heart, only one hundred and twenty miles from Washington, remains untouched, and each succeeding effort to reach it has thus far only resulted in disappointment, disasters and disgrace. The violent and fanatical abolition measures of the last Congress have fused all parties and all classes in the revolted States into the party of resistance to the last ex tremity; while the late repulse of the most powerful army of the Union has revived the hopes of the rebel leaders in the early settlement of the war in their favor through European intervention. There is every reason to apprehend, too, unless we give some heavy and crushing blows to this rebellion before the return of spring, that Mr. Lincoln will have to meet Louis Napoleon as an active ally of the rebels, or submit to his suggestions of peace upon the basis of an independent Southern Confederacy.

Wm. H. Seward.

publican party. At the same time, his views posits of gold have been discovered within the are supposed to coincide on all material points past year.
with those of the President. He then is a kind The min tion in the Cabinet, for the present, indicates that ever discovered on the continent, the revolutionists who are urging Mr. Lincoln

the worst, reconstruction will begin the sooner. | this city Stated plainly, the issues now presented, as be- The route is from Omaha, via Columbus, toarmy, to his mother in this city, written from | tween the jurring factions of the Administration, is | Fort Luramie, and thence in a north westerly this: The Presider t would prosecute the war for direction to the headwaters of Wind river, a disthe restoration of the Union. Mr. Seward, in tance of 400 miles from Laramie. his dispatch to Mr. Adams, our Minister to Eng

brought, and are ready and anxious to end the rea cents a pound. on duty without pantaloons, having had, for two | contest. We offer the simple terms of the restor ation of the Union, and oblivion of the crimes Pass of the Rocky mountains, which is only committed against it, as soon as may be compatible with public salety."

of Mr. Lincoln. But of the radicals, who now wish to expurgate the Cabinet, never. They demand either the extinuation of slavery, and the Republican some money from home, and he says he devoted | perpetual removal of every slaveholding representative from Congress, or a dissolution of the Union. They will not consent to a union with he adds that it was the best dinner he had had for slaveholders" on any condition. The latter do not all avow this distinctly. It is this clashing the Treasury is, under the circumstances, like a of opinion that agitates the Cabinet - [New York | pickpocket shouting "stop thief!" The seeming Journal of Commerce.

Government Investments.

Here is one of the ways the money goes: its money, has invested a large sum in a Hoe fanatical faction in the Cabinet, and by devoting press, types, ink, and 3,000 reams of paper, and his attention to intrigues in other departments of sent the whole to Beaufort, S. C ; to establish an the Government, resulting in their mismanageanti slavery journal there, to be given away if it ment and failure, while he neglected and miscannot be circulated in any other manner." a negro school; it has a single contract with a which resulted in forcing the resignation of the house in New York for clothing for 50,000 ne. only man in the Cabinet who conducted his de-

are allowed to white soldiers. mbered by the party.-[Terre Haute Journal. cago Times. | Y.) Union.

Rebel Account of the Battle at Fred. cricksburg.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 16. The buttle of Saturday, taking into considerabelieve the representations of reliable men, mat- from the number of men engaged, the quantity of ters there could be no worse. Whoever may artillery and other engines of war employed, the have been at fault, there is no doubt that many valor of the combutants and the skill of the loyal citizens of New Orleans have experienced Generals, was probably the greatest battle ever terrible injustice. They have suffered incalcula- fought on this continent. It was fought by bly in their persons and estate because there was mearly two hundred thousand men and several no method of redress. Any other course than hundred pieces of artillery. It was contested for absolute submission to military law, no matter ten bours. At resulted in a complete victory to how arbitrary, was sure to bring down the sword the Confederate forces. We say complete, be in still heavier blows. Remonstrance, complaint, cause, although the enemy's force was not annily aggravated the punishment to be received. hilated-killed, captured or dispersed-the fail We have heard doleful tales to this effect, not ure was entirely owing to the near neighborhood intended for the public ear; but if they possess of their strongholds, to which they fiel when only a tithe of truth. Union sentiment in New they found themselves unable to face our forces Orleans must have been cultivated under much any longer in the field. Had the battle been embarrassment. We may even question whether fought twenty miles this side of the Rappahan the rebels have not been stimulated to a much book River, there would have been such a rout as fiercer resistance-whether they have not rallied the world did not witness in the forty six years for the defense of their cities in greater numbers that elapsed between the battle of Waterloo and and stronger determination, from their knowledge the first battle of Manassas As it was, it has of the fate of the Crescent City. These views proved to the Yankees that no superiority of are fully borne out by a letter from Mr. A. Pren- numbers or of preparation, can avail them in a tiss (now a resident of New Orleans) to the pitched battle with the forces of the Confederacy Lockport Daily Union, which he lately edited. - a truth so patent and so often exemplified that we believe they are the only people on earth who

This city, commercially, is dead-very dead. ventured to deny it. Our loss has been heavy, but bears no comparison whatever to that of the enemy. We have ing, while, according to the report of those best skilled in making estimates of this description; their loss does not certainly fall short of 10,039, and in all probability greatly exceeds it. This will not be regarded as at all improbable when we take into consideration the relative position of the opposing armies. The Confederates were on the hights, which rendered them less accessible to cannon. The Yankees were in the low prounds, subjected to a murderous fire of artillery and musketry as they advanced. Every shot told, and those who witnessed it say that the slaughter was awful beyond anything yet witnessed in the war. Gen. Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of a long stone wall on the outskirts of Fredericksburg, and in placing a whole division behind it. The Yankees, with more boldness than they usually exhibit on such occasions, attempted to get possession of it. They were repulsed with unparalleled slaughter in every attempt, and at last broke and fled in

tion proclamation-out of his beat. Houses of The Yankees, we presume, will wait for the worse repute than gambling hells are also said to arrival of Sigel's corps before they try their luck derive their chief support from the army. The again. What may be the strength of this body we have no means of determining; but we feel the money come from? It is obtained in many convinced that it is not sufficiently great to alter ways other than by honest toil in the service of the result, and that, after its arrival, another at the country. Picket guards are the best supplied tack shall be hazarded, the end will be the same. with money. The readiness with which a pass The general hope here is that the trial will be can be obtained to get into the Confederacy is made, so confident are all in the valor of our one source of supply; the constant and social in army and the consummate skill of its great lender. It seems to be doubted whether General Lee permitted the enemy to come over, or whether he could have prevented it had be tried. It seems to us that he had every reason to wish if here, could get a pass to cross the lives into them to come over. He had selected his field of battle, and had thoroughly studied it, as Napo-North to lessen your taxes, but it does go to fill leon had done the field of Austerlitz when he fell back thirty miles to draw his enemy to it, and pass, or is spent in the gratification of the baser as Wellington is said to have done at Waterloo He had an army full of confidence in themselves

The disparity of force was not so great as to render victory at all improbable, when the compo-Of Gen Butler's rule he says, with an evident sition of the two armies and the animating spirit desire to do no injustice \_\_\_ If they Where so many arrests are made, and where were determined to pass, he could have hardly adgments are pronounced so hurriedly, it would prevented them, since they had possession of the be equaling the impartiality of the blind goddess | hights on the Stafford, side and had crowned herself not to commit an occasional error of them with innumerable batteries. What may judgment. That such cases have occurred, I have been his motives it is impossible for us, of doubt not future historians will have occasion to comse, to say, but we understand one of his officers, very high in rank, expressed himself in strong terms, anxious above all things for them to come over, and try their fortunes on the very ground which was the theater of the battle sev-

This is the tenth pitched battle in which Gen. What is the state of the country? What are Lee has commanded, within less than six months, Our people are cheered by the reflection that their hannock, and Johnston in the South west. They are as superior to the Yankee Generals in every quality that constitutes the military chief, as the soldiers they lead are to the thieves and cut-

Extensive Gold Discoveries in Ne-

E. Creighton, Esq., Superintendent of the Pa fic Telegraph Line, returned from Salt Lake City a few days since, where he had been spendog three or four weeks. While in Salt Lake he saw and conversed with some twenty persons who had just returned from the new mining region iscovered in the western portion of Nebraska Territory, about the 2d of September last. They brought with them about \$50,000 in dust, which they had taken out of the mines within a few

weeks. This newly discovered mining district commences on Wind river, about 400 miles west from Fort Laramie, and embraces an area of about 200 miles in length by 100 in breadth. The deosits discovered up to the present time are of gulch gold, very similar in appearance and richness to those of the celebrated Feather river

mines of California. Mr. Creighton brought about \$5,000 worth of dust with him, which he purchased from returned miners, and forwarded it to New York for assay through the banking house of Kountze Brothers, this city. We saw this dust while it remained here, and can attest its superior quality so far as appearance is concerned. It is the opinion of Mr. Kountze that it will assay at least \$18 to the

The region we have referred to is the same as that described by Lieut. Revnolds, of the United States Topographical Engineers, in his report of The position of Mr. Seward in th Cabinet is 1859, in which he states that he discovered gold comalous Though probably not entitled to be in all the streams embraced within a distance of called conservative, except in a relative sense, he some 200 miles. It lies at the eastern base of has never come up to the demands of the rad- the Rocky Mountains, and is doubtless similar icals, and therefore is obnoxious to the more pro- in its geological formation to the Salmon river gressive or out and out abolition wing of the Re- and Bitter Root vailey districts, where rich de-

The miners who discovered these new diggings of barrier to the exterior line of works which the were returning to Salt Lake from the Bitter Root radicals encounter before venturing a direct as- valley, via the South Pass; and they unite in the sault on the President. Accordingly, his reten- opinion that they will prove fully equal to any

The distance from Omaha to the Wind river forward to the most extreme measures, are for mountains, at the base of which the first discovthe time being foiled in their objects, or at any eries were made, is about 900 miles. The route rate repelled. Whether this fact affords reason is all the way upon the north side of the Platte for congratulation, is not so certain. If the Ad- river, and no stream of any magnitude intervenes ministration is hopelessly given over to radical- except the Loup Fork, which can readily be ism-the end being only a question of time- crossed at any time during the spring and sumthen many exclaim without hesitation, let us have mer, by ferry, at Columbus, 85 miles west from

Mr Creighton expresses the opinion-in which we fully concur-that freight can be taken to the "We deplore the sufferings which the war has newly discovered mining region, from Omaha, at The Pacific telegraph runs through the South

about 200 miles from the mines. The facts which we have given above are ob-This undoubtedly would receive the approval | tained from sources entirely reliable, and we give them with the assurance that everything we have stated will be verified in the future.- Nebruska

The Resignation of Secretary Chase. The resignation of Mr. Chase as Secretary of design to resign is all feigned on his part. There is no other man who has done so much to bring on the present crisis as Secretary Chase, who really controls the War Department, General Halleck and the Generals in the field. By his "Government, having nothing better to do with forcing the mischievous radical measures of his managed his own department, causing financial At Hilton Head the Government is sustaining disturbance and panic, he has produced the fiasco gross; it is feeding 15,000 or 20,000 negroes in partment with credit to himself or advantage to different military camps, with the same rations as the country. The well dissembled resignation of

Jeff. Davis in the West-His Review

From the Chattanooga Rabel, December 16. His Excellency the President of the Confeder ate States, accompanied by Gen. Joe Davis and Gol. Fitzbugh Lee, of his staff, arrived at Chat gant new carriage for the occasion, and a splen- pledged did train, to convey the distinguished passengers | The writer is perfectly correct (as I happen to

ing round the base of the giant Lookout.

ity in Tennessee, notwithstanding she has been policy the resting place of a Jackson and a Polk. It scription of the personnel of so important a per- Governor himself. sonage as the President of the Southern Confed- Mr. Seymour's idea is, that it is not within the sion of good humor; of exceedingly pleasing be worked out in the message. address and graceful manners, and not without a He will, at the same time, reiterate his decertain senatorial dignity, which sits well upon termination to push on the war for the suppreshim. His head is slightly sprinkled with gray, sion of the rebellion, pledging all the resources and his whiskers are gray; yet he is a younger of New York, it men and money, if the President man in appearance and in feelings than we had will but go for the "Union as it was and the Conconceived him to be; his voice soft and persua- stitution as it is " sive, yet distinct and full-toned, and he is in the habit of speaking occasionally an exceeding good thing in a most quiet, accidental sort of way.

His dress was plain and unassuming, and his luggage limited to a single leather valise, with the initials "J. D." marked upon the side. At tended by one body servant alone, his mode of travel was without ostentation or parade, and I could not help contrasting the President of the young Confederacy, traveling securely as a citizen, and incognito, from one extreme of his native Southern land to the other, without even so much as a body guard, with the miserable despot of Abolitiondom carricoling through the streets of Washington, with a file of armed dragoous each side of his coach of state, and in constant apprehension of the assassin's dagger in his own

The President seemed much interested in the wild mountain scenery along the route, and his occasional allusions to the various scenes and objects of historical interest proved his familiari ty with the geography of Tennessee to be equal to his cultivated appreciation of the beauty of her mountains and streams. He expressed him self as much satisfied with the general appearcitizens of Tennessee, at the different way stations, was exceedingly cordial and hearty, and crowds of soldiers and citizens gathered around the windo of the carriage where he sat, when ever the train stopped, and proved conclusively how impossible a thing it is for a great man to travel incognito, through as inquisitive a country

The train reached Murireesboro' at night, and the next day, Saturday, the grand review of the Consisting of the heaviest and best black Silks, ever

The review took place in an open plain, on the styles. road leading to Shelbyville, about one mile from Murfreeshoro'. An immeuse concourse of people assembled to witness it, and the elife of the beauty and fashion of old Rutherford and the "sur rounding country" was fairly represented in the graceful persons of many of the fairest of the daughters of the old volunteer State.

The outskirts of the plain were bordered with people of all ages and costumes, horses and vehicles of every description, presenting altogether a scene of bustle and excitement that reminded one of England's race course on a Derby day; while the lines of infantry, with waving banners and gleaming bayonets, the superbly mounted cavalry, and gaily comparisoned chargers, together with the Generals and their respective corps of staff officers and outriders, on mettled steeds, with rich housings and trappings, revived old and pleasant reminiscences of the Champ de Mars, and suggested vivid pictures of the glorious time of the First Napoleon

reviewed-the President, followed by the corps and division Generals, the Brigadier Generals of the command and their staff officers, riding down the lines at full gallop. The General of each di vision rode on the right of the President, and their respective divisions were drawn up for re 500 Hhds Suview. The men, in open ranks, stood with arms presented-the officers sainting and the regiment | 1,000 Bags al bands playing, each band taking it up in snc. cession as the cortege passed. The regiments were then wheeled into column and "passed in | 500 Chests review" before the President.

As he sat there on his horse, and those gallant spirits, the heroes of many a well contested field. the survivors of many a dreadful march and battle, passed before him to the martial measures of the bands, I fancied his eye to kindle and his features to lighten up with the natural enthusiasm of a soldier when he looks upon such a scene. No doubt it awakened within him mem ories of his own experience of the tented field He certainly looked the soldier on this occasion and every inch the President of a nation of war

Cheatham's division and Wither's division, with the artillery commands belonging to each, also passed in review, and thus the ceremony concluded. The men never looked in better condition, and seemed never before to have murch ed with lighter step or more soldiery carriage. With few exceptions, they were comfortably though not altogether uniformly, clad. Their arms and acconterments, generally, were in unexceptionable condition, and their maneuvers executed with the skill almost of regulars.

His Excellency, the President, expressed his gratification at their fine appearance and discip 10,000 Cocoa INDIANAPOLIS, IND., line, and congratulated the commanders present | 200 Boxes upon the efficiency of their respective com-

The President returned the next day to Chat tanoga, from whence he will probably proceed to Raisins Odd Pellows' Hall. Mississippi to review our armies in that portion of the Confederacy.

The Cabinet. The restoration of the Cabinet unity is not generally accepted as an omen of the restoration either of national unity, or of unity in the ranks of the Republican party. On the contrary, the conservative Republicans are growling fiercely at the failure to oust the radicals, and the radicals are in a state of indescribable grief over the return of the present object of their enmity, Mr. Seward, to position and power in the councils. It is left for outsiders, who do not belong to either wing of the dominant party, to stand by and see the nation drifting to ruin, while the gentlemen who belong to the party in power settle their little quarrels and determine on their places and

Still the Cabinet trouble, patched up as it has been, is not without great importance to the country. It illustrates the terrible position in which we are standing. Mr. Lincoln seems to have been wholly unable to take one side or the other, fearing the fatal effects to the Republican party which would result from either course. He was not willing to accept the support of the conservative wing, even though he knew that it 500 Sacks would bring with it the support of the great conservative party of the nation. His attachment to 2,000 Barreis the radical faction, which is now entering on its 1,000 Barrels last ten weeks of power in America, were too Whisky. strong to permit him to throw them overboard So we drift along in the old style, for a little while longer. If the Cabinet holds together for a month it will be a curiosity cabinet. Such breaks as this which has taken place are seldom permanently repaired. On the contrary, the old crack remains, and there can be no telling when it will suddenly and fatally reopen. United action between radical and conservative men is an utter impossibility, except they ignore honesty, and go together for spoils. The honorable men of the Republican party, whatever their opinions, must take one or the other side on the questions which divide the Cabinet as well as the party, and one of those two sides is right and the other is wrong. One is for union, the other for destruction. Two honest men, holding such opposite views, cannot act long together. -[N. Y. Journal

THE COST OF THE WAR -- Should we succeed in suppressing the rebellion by the 1st of July, 1863, the war will have cost the North in round Mr. Chase would be a broad farce were not his | figures \$1,300,000,000, or about \$60 per head of As the farmers of the North-west, who cannot, whole career in the Cabinet so tragical and the our total population. Should it last another get enough for their corn, in consequence of the consequences of his continuing in it so likely to year, the total cost may be increased to \$100 per war, to pay the cost of raising it, shall be called lead to greater disaster. The tender of his port. head. The debt of Great Britain amounts to upon for their taxes, they will be likely to bear in folio to the President is like what trial by jury about \$154 per head of the British people, that position. Sullivan county deserves to be re- mind some of the ways the money goes -[Chi- has been for the last eighteen months-"a mock. of France to about \$48 per head -[Buffalo (N.

N. Y. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger. of the Rebel Army at Murfreesboro", Important from New York-Governor Seymourls Bessage-No More Troops if the Emancipation Policy is Carried Out

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, I see, says: tangogo from Knoxville on the night of the lith, . There is much talk, and some appreliension nd left the next morning at 6 o'clock for Mur in New York, of a counter revolution, growing freeshoro'. Col E. W. Cole, Superinterdent of out of a position which the State may take underthe Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, with the Seymour Administration. Governor Sey that thoughtfulness and good taste which is mour will allow of no more arbitrary arrests. characteristic of the man, had provided an ele- Upon that point, and some others, he is deeply

know) as to the arbitrary arrests. The Govern-As the train left the Chattanooga depot on or's message, which is now being finished, and Friday morning, a spleaded brass band in attend- will be sent into the Legislature a week from toance struck up "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and morrow, will take unequivocal ground in that reafterward broke into "Dixie," the lively strains spect, but more immediately important than of which fell upon the ear as the train was sweep- that, perhaps, will be the declared determination to permit no draft in this State unless the Fed-A live President is still something of a curios- eral Administration recedes from its emancipation

visited by many, and her own sacred soil is to day | 1 give you this as a matter of news, which the public generally will be interested to hear. My may not be out of place here to attempt a de- authority for it is as reliable as that of the

eracy. Mr. Davis is a man rather above the strict line of his duty to his constituents, nor to middle stature; of slight but well proportioned the country at large, to permit white men to be figure; features decidedly handsome for a middle | taken from their families here to tree negroes aged gentleman, and wearing a perpetual expres- South, and this idea, you may rely upon it, will

LOST. Pocket-Book Lost.

OST IN THIS CITY, ABOUT SIX WEEKS AGO, A Pocket-book, containing a discharge from the serice, of private David S. Wamilton, from Company C, 8th ment of Indiana Volunteers The un'er will confer a favor by returning this discharge to me through the Post-DAVID S. HAMILTON. office, Indianapolis.

AUCTION.

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!

CLOAKS, SILKS, FURS AND DRY GOODS.

ance of the country His reception of his fellow. No. 10 West Washington Street. 10,000 COCOA-NUTS

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Dry Goods, Cloaks and Furs, from Philadelphia, which I will sell positively to the highest bidder, on

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 81. DRY GOODS.

troops by the President took place. Perhaps a brought to the city of Indianapolis, from 24 to 36 inches more imposing spectacle than that review has | wide; Merinoes, Delaines, Valencias, and other kinds of not been witnessed in America since the war be dress goods. Also, Woolen and Chemille Scarfs, Hair Nets, Hoods, Hose, Table Linens, Calicoes and Domestic Muslins. Also, Ladies' and Misses Clocks, of the latest

Squirrel, French Mart n. &c.

Linvite the special attention of ladies to this sale, as this is a rare and perhaps the only opportunity to secure examine the stock of Cloths, Casinets and Silks, as I will duplicate any amount to the trade. Sales Room, second floor, entrance through the store.

L. I. MOSSLER. N. B .-- Small deposits required on purchases if not taken away immediately

CROCERIES.

The division of General Breckinridge was first NEW HOUSE "A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

> Ruger. Syrup. Caldwell & Alvord

> > WHOLESALE GROCERS.

> > > 1,000 Pack -68

East Wash. St.,

200 Boxes Five Doors East o

> SELECTED AND SS, 68, 68, 68 ington St

CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Selling Cheaper THAN ANY

WESTERN HOUSE.

68,68,68,

68,68,68,

HORSES. ,800 Horses Wanted IMMEDIATELY.

N. Y. PRICES.

A few Mares will be Taken. decl-dawlm J OHN E POUDR SY & CO. DRICK FOR SALE,-Inquire of seps-d2- MeKERNAN & PIERCE



BOWLING SALOON.



esort for recreation. The Saloen has recently been re-itted throughout. T. C. WRIGHT, Proprietor. dec18-d3m FRUITS.

ity, as well as the patrons residing here, will end it as it

has hereto'ore been, a pleasant and agreeable place of

Ruger, Caldwell & Alvord.

ORANGES, LEMONS AND FIGS. 150 BOXES FRESH LEMONS. 100 BOXES FRESH ORANGES. 500 BOXES FRESH FIGS, in packages.

25 BARRELS CHESTNUTS. THE REST OF SECTION AND RESTRICTION Ruger, Caldwell & Alvord.

DRY COODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS No. 28 East Washington Street.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, VELOURS, DELAINS, VEGENCIAS, DRESS GOODS. CLOTH GLOVES.

LINEN POCKET HDKFS. LACE COLLARS. VALENCIENNES LACE, LACE SETS.

HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, LISLE THREAD GLOVES. FLUCED HOSE, WOOL HOSE.

COTTON HOSE, LADIES UNDERWEAR, MISSES' UNDERWEAR, MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

REDUCED 25 PER CENT. VELVET BONNETS AT COST

D. J. CALLINAN, Prop'r.

TAXES. EXCISE TAX. WHE CITIZENS OF THE SIXTH ASSESSMENT DIS-TRICT of the State of indiana are hereby notified that we have dispensed with a portion of the Assistant

Assessors for the same, until the 1st of May next, when be general assessment will be made. The following persons in each county have been retained, who will attend to all business relative to assessments in their respective countles. There are many cattle brokers horse dealers, peddlers, manufacturers and others who have not yet taken license, and many who are doing a wholesale business under a retall license, also manufacturers, auctioneers, peddlers and butchers, who do not report promptly every month. We respec fully ask all such persons to come forward at once, and use the means to save them trouble and expense. MARION COUNTY. John B. Stumph .... Indianapolis. HANCOCK COUNTY. SHELBY COUNTY. Willis Wills. .... Shelbyville.

JOHNSON COUNTY. L. W. Fletcher.....Frankfin MORGAN COUNTY. V. H. Craig...... Martinsville HENDRICKS COUNTY. WILLIAM A. BRADSHAW. decls-dawlw

CROCERS. SAMURE ORBGENE

OSBORNE & CARLETON. No. 101 West Washington Street. (Opposite the State House,) GROCERS. BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, DRESSED FOWLS, &c., always on hand. The highest price paid for Produce, Hides, Peits and Rags. dec4-'62 dly

JAMES N. CARLETON

CROCERIES. Groceries! Groceries!! THE NEW ADDITIONS TO MY STOCK OF GRO-

CERIES make it complete, comprising everything Grocery Establishment. I am prepared to serve my friends and the public gen eraily, with all articles needed for family use. Particular attention is given to the purchase of produce. Prices J. BARNARD,

No. 18 South Meridian street.

low as the lowest.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. Light Sorrel Horse-\$25 Reward. STRAYED OR STOLEN PROM WASHINGTON ST., on Thursday, December 11, a Light Sorrel Horse, at ut fourteen hands high, has a lump on his back caused by the saddle, six or a ven years old, his legs fresh DRY COODS.

SPECIAL SALE FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

Tra de Palace,

FANCY DRESS SILKS

FROM AUCTION AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$2 PER YARD.

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Goods

FROM 16 CENTS PER YARD UP.

100 PIECES OF

CLOAKS.

IN THIS LINE WE EXCEL ALL OTHERS, BOTH IN STYLE AND PRICE.

400 Balmoral Skirts.

FURS! FURS!

RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY, AND AMERICAN SABLE, BOUGHT EARLY AND FOR SALE LOW.

MEN'S WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS: LADIES HOODS, SKATLYG CAPS AND COMFORTS:

Lace Goods in Sets

HOLIDAY SALES. H. A. FLETCHER & CO., 26 AND 28 WEST WASHINGTON ST.,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

BOOKS

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, IN EVERY VARIETY,

Bowen, Stewart & Co's.

DRY COODS.

FOON

heared, is a fast pager and racker. The above reward will be paid for he return to Landers & Mills' stable, in Indianapolls, or for information that will lead to his re-